

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

WINDHAM.

C. Holmes Prentiss is home for a vacation.

Miss Eva Hastings of Winchendon, Mass., is visiting at Solon Kendall's.

F. A. Holbrook of Burlington made a brief visit at F. H. Harris's the first of the week.

Dr. J. A. Pollard, who was formerly the practicing physician here, made a flying visit to the place last week Saturday. He is now pleasantly located at Nehawka, Neb., and his friends are glad to know that he is having a good practice.

Another couple have left the life of singleness and entered into that of matrimonial blessedness. We refer to Mr. Edgar C. Wellman of Boston and Miss Mary Ellen Howard, daughter of Levi Howard, Esq. The nuptial knot was tied on Tuesday at the residence of Mr. Howard, only the immediate relatives being present. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Nathan Thompson in the study of trees, the happy couple standing under an arch formed of flowers, from which hung a bell trimmed with daisies and buttercups. It was a pleasant coincidence that the day was the 49th anniversary of the marriage of the parents of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Wellman will make their home in Dorchester, Mass.

WEST CHESTERFIELD, N. H.
Mrs. C. H. Chickering is spending a few days at Westminister.

The G. Davis returned to New York by the early train Sunday morning.

O. K. Farr and wife spent a few days last week in Wilmington, returning home on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Geo. Amidon and Mrs. Fred Randall, returned home last Saturday after a few days at the lake.

Miss Anna Davis from Connecticut, who has been visiting here for a few days, returned home on Thursday.

On account of the severe shower two weeks ago, the Sunday school concert will be held next Sunday at 4:30 p. m.

A valuable horse belonging to George Davis recently ran into a barbed wire fence and was quite seriously cut and otherwise injured.

Fred Gilson had his usual good display of fireworks on the evening of the 4th, which was witnessed by many invited guests.

Mrs. Eliza Davis, widow of Murray Davis, has just received a pension with \$400 back pay. Fred Stewart has also received a pension recently.

At the regular meeting of Spafford grange last Saturday evening it was voted to pledge the sum of \$25 from the grange treasury as part of a guarantee fund of \$500 toward the support of a county fair, to be used in case of need. The fair is to be held at Keene, Sept. 6, 7, and 8.

VICINITY GLEANINGS.

A Horse Thief Captured at Sudawaga.

When C. J. Whitney's driver went to the barn at North Adams Saturday morning he discovered that the place had been broken into the previous night and one bay mare, a set of harness and a light buggy stolen. He immediately awoke Mr. Whitney, who harnessed another team and proceeded to Stanford. Deputy Sheriff Morrissey and Mr. Whitney started in pursuit of the thief, who was traced to Readboro, Hartwellville and Hoosac Tunnel. They finally caught him at Sudawaga. The thief proved to be Edward Sansoucy, 26, of North Adams, who has worked for different horsemen in that town.

George Dolan of the Goddard House at Ludlow has pleaded guilty to 15 offenses of liquor selling, and paid a fine of \$300 and costs.

Springfield is rejoicing over the fact that a newly-formed company has leased the Black River Woolen mills and will put them in operation at once.

James Carmody met very suddenly at the Elm House at Charlestown, N. H., on the 6th inst. at the age of 57 years. He was for many years a well-known resident of Springfield, where he was employed in the woolen mill. He enlisted in Company A, 3d Vermont Cavalry, and served as a carrier of despatches, attached to Gen. Sedgwick's Sixth army corps.

The proprietors of the woolen mill at Ludlow have just completed the most thorough defense against fire that can well be imagined. A main, some six or eight inches in diameter, has been laid in front of the entire factory, below the possibility of freezing, and hydrants extend and take the water from other places, the water being forced by means of pumps that can be put in motion on the outside of the factory, so that a watchman alone and unaided, in case of fire, could have a stream of water playing on the fire in less than three minutes from the time of its discovery. When it is added that the sprinklers, placed in every room of the manufactory, and hitherto uncapped and set going at a certain temperature of heat (105, we believe), are now uncapped by the action of the new apparatus, and any part of the concern is almost instantly put out, it will be seen at a glance that the very latest discoveries in the best mode of quickly extinguishing a conflagration have been utilized by Messrs. J. S. Gill & Co., the proprietors of the mill.

MASSACHUSETTS NOTES.

Charles Smith, the veteran merchant of Northampton, who had been in business there since 1827, died on Monday.

S. S. Sprague & Co. of Providence, have decided to rebuild their large grain elevator at East Deerfield, which was burned in February, causing loss of over \$100,000.

Orange held a largely-attended town meeting on Saturday and voted to expend \$125,000 on a system of water works, which will probably be built this year. The water will be brought from the Coolidge brook and North pond.

A large mastiff and a Newfoundland dog attacked a flock of sheep owned by Walter Knight of the Herdsdale farm near Northampton on Friday and killed all but four of the animals.

A remarkable family gathering was held near Fitchburg Monday, in which the Lowe brothers of Greenfield were particularly interested, says a correspondent of the Springfield Republican. The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. John Lowe, 17 children—the number having never been broken—13 children by marriage, 29 grandchildren and one great-grandchild. With a single exception all this wonderful family met at this gathering. Besides these there were also present 54 other relatives and friends. Five generations were represented.

The special town meeting at Greenfield Saturday voted \$700 for land for new school buildings. The Potter lot on Federal street is to be bought for \$2500, a strip of land of E. A. Hall for \$1200 more, and this will give a lot through to the extension of Franklin street. On it it is a \$20,000, six rooms, grammar school will be built. A special committee, consisting of E. E. Lyman, J. W. Stevens and S. O. Lamb, will obtain plans, specifications and cost and report to a meeting to be held Oct. 3. A hall acre for a primary school is to be bought near Pierce's grove for \$1000.

THE VERMONT NEWS.

Big Liquor Raid at Rutland.

Quantities of the Ardent Seized at Five Different Places.

As a result of Special Prosecutor Franklin's work the sheriff from all over Rutland county descended upon the dispensers of the ardent at Rutland on Thursday night of last week. Every place in town which has a reputation for liquor selling was visited, and at all but three liquor was seized. It was evident that the raid had been carefully planned, for the officers were assisted by private citizens, who seemed to know just where to go for the liquor. It is said that these citizens had been at work all day as spotters, buying liquor at the different places as a preliminary move. The largest seizure was at Fred Fenn's, where about \$500 worth of liquor was found. When this saloon was first visited only a few bottles of liquor and beer were seized. After a second visit and an hour's search a secret receptacle was found. To disguise the front of it a bottle rack was built along the wall and on either side was a solid brick wall. Directly in the center of this brick wall a set of box pulled out on rollers and in the rear was a case 15 feet deep, which contained a varied assortment of beers, wines and liquors, in bottles, jars, jugs, demijohns and kegs. Numerous amounts of liquor were found at John Gaden's, at the Brunswick House, Clifford's drug store and Henry Harte's. At the hearing on Friday most of the cases were continued, the liquor dealers furnishing bail. T. A. Clifford was found guilty of one first offense and fined \$50 and costs.

Rutland had a riot on Tuesday, caused by the intense feeling which the liquor prosecutions have stirred up. Special Prosecutor Franklin and two professional spotters from Massachusetts, whom he had employed, were forced to seek protection in one of the stores. The disorder came mostly from boys and the number showing any activity was small, but a crowd of 1500 persons gathered and looked on. When Franklin tried to leave he was met at the door with a chorus of yells and hisses, and a rotten egg hit him squarely in the mouth. Finally the sheriff and police force of the town were gotten together and the three men were escorted to a place of safety, the crowd following and pelting the prosecutor, spotters and officers with eggs and stones.

The stallion "Harry H." owned by J. W. Dean of Alburgh and valued at \$10,000, died recently.

The body of Willie Heary, the boy who was drowned at Morrisville in April, was discovered a few days ago.

Darling Eastman, the Corinth moonshiner, has been taken to the House of Correction to serve a five years' sentence for liquor selling.

Eliza Jamison, 14 years old, fell from a moving freight train at St. Johnsbury, Wednesday night, was struck by the cars and died within an hour.

Albert Burbank of Danville, who fell from a load of hay while intoxicated several weeks ago, is still living, but there are no hopes of his recovery.

Forty-five young men were granted diplomas at the annual commencement of the medical department of the University of Vermont Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Davis of Mendon were thrown from their carriage at West Rutland last Friday. The former escaped uninjured, but the latter had both arms broken.

An assessment of 100 per cent is to be levied on the stock of the defunct national bank of Deming, N. M., in which so many St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville people are interested.

Thomas Houghton, a Graniteville lad, was experimenting with a revolver when he was discharged, the ball entering his hand and passing through the arm, half way between the wrist and elbow.

Lester Moore of St. Albans, while insane last Sunday, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, inflicting a wound two and one-half inches long. He was taken to the hospital and is now in an insane asylum.

W. T. Blanchard of Braintree, was thrown from his carriage July 2, striking on his head. He was confined to the house by his injuries, but last Saturday he was suddenly taken worse, and he died within an hour.

Nema, the young daughter of R. C. Bowers of Montpelier, set fire to her clothing while exploding fire crackers Friday night. The clothing was burned off one side of her arm, body and leg. The child was terribly burned, but will recover.

James Granger of Rutland, employed in the marble quarry of Smith & Brainard, at Pittsford, fell 50 feet backwards into the quarry last Thursday, breaking five ribs and one arm. His right hand and one leg were badly bruised and it is feared he was injured internally.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb of New York, whose country place includes a large part of the town of Shelburne, bordering on Lake Champlain, are to build them the largest and costliest house in New England. It will be of stone and the estimated cost is \$2,000,000.

The Rutland Herald says that the new measurement by the federal geological survey of the height of mountains in Vermont, Killington is 120 feet higher than Mansfield, and the fact is now fully established that it is the highest peak of the Green Mountain range.

A cave was recently discovered near Bethel, in which was found evidence enough to convict half a dozen boys in the town of wholesale thieving for a year past. The boys belong to the same family, and the matter will be settled out of court. In the cave was a bushel of dime novels.

The Vermont delegation in Congress has recommended J. Eli Goodenough as postmaster at Montpelier, to succeed Fred W. Morse, the Democratic incumbent for the past four years. Mr. Goodenough has been assistant postmaster for over six years.

Benjamin Young, who was born in St. Johnsbury in 1813, but who for many years has been a prominent lumber dealer at Calais, Me., died a few days ago at Calais. He owned large tracts of lumber land in Nova Scotia, and had invested largely in land and other properties in Nebraska.

J. Harry Engles, formerly editor of the Brandon Union, and later of the editorial staff of the Rutland Herald, has closed his three years' contract as press agent for Gilmore's Bank. He will make a two years' tour of this country and the third year will visit Europe. Mr. Engles is a musician of considerable prominence.

The Green Mountain Trotting park association of Barre is to give a race meeting August 12 and 13. The horse races will be for 3:00, 2:45 and 2:33 classes for purses of \$100, \$125 and \$175. There will also be a five mile bicycle race for a silver cup valued at \$75 and a one mile novice race for a prize valued at \$25.

The war department has awarded a medal of honor to Captain Edward A. Holton, Co. F, 9th regiment Vermont volunteers,

for distinguished conduct at Lee's Mills, Va., April 16, 1862, when as first sergeant of Co. I, 9th Vermont, he rescued the colors of the regiment, which had fallen into the water, the color bearer having been shot.

A. O. Daniels was caught in the shafting of the works of Barclay Brothers at Barre last Monday morning, and every particle of his clothing except his stockings and boots was torn from his person. He was terribly bruised, and internal injuries are feared. Mr. Daniels is over 60 years of age, and his escape from death was miraculous.

During the thunder shower of last Friday night lightning struck the house of John Rich, about a mile and a half from the village of St. Johnsbury. The chimney was completely wrecked and a part of the interior of the house demolished. Mr. and Mrs. Rich and their two children and Mrs. Rich's mother were stunned by the shock, but will recover.

The people of Danville are thoroughly amused over a disgraceful affair which occurred Friday night, which ended in a very serious and it is feared in a fatal injury. Edmund Woodard and Henry Hancock got into a dispute about a pasture fence and Woodard struck Hancock on the head with a heavy cane, cutting a fearful gash. Hancock is in a critical condition. It is said that Woodard was under the influence of liquor.

The Montpelier Argus says that Mrs. Thomas Scott, a Granville widow of an undesirable reputation, and Mary, her 17-year-old daughter, were arrested last Thursday night on a charge of poisoning seven cows belonging to George Derby with Paris green. Four of the cows are dead, and the others are likely to die. Mr. Derby was a neighbor of the Scotts, and he is said to have had an altercation. They were bound over for trial and taken to the county jail.

Middlebury hopes to secure a canning factory as indicated by this item from the Register: "One of the largest canning companies in the country, with 13 canneries in operation, and a capital of \$750,000, has been located in the place as a location for another cannery and it is likely to be built here this fall if assurance can be had that the farmers will supply the needed corn. If built the cannery will take care of from 400 to 600 acres, and the farmers will receive from \$10 to \$20 an acre for a good crop."

The "People's Party" Jeremiad.

The Deliberate Trade of their Precious—Some of the Remedies Proposed.

The conditions which surround us best justify the "People's Party" jeremiad. It is the midst of a Nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot-box, the legislature, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling-places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrate; homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished; and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor preys upon the native; standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind; and the possessors of these, in turn, despise the Republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed two great classes of tramps and millionaires.

The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bond-holders; a vast public debt, payable in legal tender currency, has been funded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby imposing a heavy burden on the people. Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all property as measured by human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry. If not met and overturned at once it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization and the establishment of an absolute despotism.

We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while previous wrongs have been inflicted upon the people, and no substantial reforms. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, usurers, monopolists, banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demoralization of silver and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children to the altar of usury; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by a national government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, and a right to exceed 3 per cent per annum to be set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the farmer's alliance, or a better system; also by payment in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand free and honest coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1. We demand that the amount of circulation medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita. We demand a graduated income tax. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered. We demand that the postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public utility, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people. The telegraph, telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

THE HOMESTEAD TROUBLE.

IT HAS BEEN A QUIET WEEK.

The State Militia Took Possession on Tuesday.

General Snowden's Quiet Sabotage of the Leaders.

The situation at Homestead, Pa., remained unchanged from Wednesday night of last week, at the close of the bloody fight between the workmen and the Pinkerton men, until Tuesday of this week, when the Pennsylvania militia arrived upon the ground. In the meantime the Carnegie works and the whole town of Homestead were in complete control of the strikers, who garrisoned the place, kept picket lines out, and held themselves ready for another fight at any moment. On Monday Gov. Pattison, yielding at last to the demands of the sheriff of Allegheny county and of public sentiment, ordered the state militia, 8000 strong, to Homestead, to put the Carnegie company in possession of their works, and restore the rule of law.

The news of this action by the governor created great excitement among the strikers, but these emotions prevailed and it was determined to resist the soldiers as their friends. The first detachment of 3000 men came upon the town suddenly Tuesday morning about 9 o'clock, and under command of Gen. Snowden marched at once to the Carnegie mills, entirely surrounding them, and restoring them to the hands of their owners. The entire population was called out by their arrival, but there was not the slightest manifestation of hostility. There was much speculation as to whether the troops would occupy the town, or merely confine themselves to the mills, but the doubt on this point was not of long duration. Immediately after the deployment had surrounded the works and the picket lines had been established, several companies suddenly formed at the command of the officers and marched directly to the heart of the little town of Homestead. One company halted near to the strikers' headquarters; another marched to the vicinity of the depot, and the third occupied a slight eminence overlooking and commanding the commercial center of the town. Immediately receiving them with arms and colors flying, but the suddenness of the militia's appearance took the wind out of this plan, and there was an amusing scene when a committee of the strikers appeared before Gen. Snowden and attempted to extend him a "welcome." Committee man Cook first attempted to assure Gen. Snowden of his good-will and cooperation, but the general promptly said: "I thank you for your welcome, but I do not need your cooperation. The only way that good citizens can cooperate with us is to go peacefully about their business." "The citizens wish to know at what time they may give you a public reception," Snowden replied: "I can accept no reception, sir; it would be most improper. A formal welcome is not needed. It would be an amazing thing if the national guard of Pennsylvania was not welcome in any part of Pennsylvania." The only way that good citizens can cooperate with us is to go peacefully about their business.

Mr. O'Donnell here took up the conversation and began: "On the part of the Amalgamated association, I wish to say that after suffering an attack from illegal authority we are glad to have the legal authority of the state here." "I do not recognize your association, sir," Gen. Snowden replied. "I recognize no one but the citizens of this city. We have come here to restore law and order; and they are already restored." "But we wish to submit," O'Donnell began, when the general cut him short, saying: "Then, sir, submit to the gentleman behind you." O'Donnell wheeled around and saw Sheriff McCleary standing in the group. "I do submit to him," he said. "We have never questioned the sheriff's order."

The general smiled rather sarcastically, while the sheriff answered that O'Donnell had refused to obey both him and his deputies. An awkward silence ensued until O'Donnell finally remarked: "Well, I believe we have nothing further to say," and the committee retired to their headquarters to indulge in a hot discussion over the action of the authorities.

Investigation by a Congressional Committee.

The congressional committee appointed to investigate the Homestead trouble reached that place Tuesday afternoon and began its work in the evening. The committee consists of W. C. Oates of Alabama, chairman; W. D. Bryan of Indiana; C. S. Bonham of Louisiana; Judge E. B. Taylor of Ohio, and Case Broderick of Kansas. The first three are Democrats and the last two Republicans. Mr. Frick, accompanied by his two attorneys, was on the stand all the evening. He produced the payroll of the 119-inch mill for the month of May last which contained the name of every man and boy employed in that department, the number of days he worked and the amount he received. The wages ranged all the way from \$40 to \$275 per month. The wages of the rollers were the highest. These averaged from \$220 to \$275 for the month. The heaters ranged from \$185 to \$190, heaters' helpers about \$130, train men from \$97 to \$120, haul-shoers \$20, sheavers' helpers \$65, gaugers \$75, and a variety of other men averaging about \$75. The total amount paid in wages to this department for the month of May was \$20,202. Mr. Frick stated that the scale which expired July 1 was based on steel with at \$29.50 a ton. On the basis the rate a 100 tons for the heater's first helper was \$30.07, and his daily earnings were \$4.53. In the proposed scale for 1892-93 this rate was not changed, but with the increased tonnage made possible by the introduction of new machinery, his daily earnings would be over \$5.

Mr. Frick told the story of the unsuccessful negotiations with the men, and related also the fact about the company sent to the Pinkertons. The letter sent to the New York agency called for 300 men and stated that it did not wish them to be armed unless later developments required this to be done.

In the evidence since taken by the committee no new facts of importance have been elicited, except an admission by Mr. Frick that he informed the Pinkerton agency that their men would probably need arms.

The Point at Issue and the Scale of Wages Paid.

The Carnegie company's side of the trouble at Homestead is stated by Manager H. C. Frick in a press interview. Three points were at issue. First, all the skilled workmen in the Amalgamated association of steel and iron workers work under what is known as a sliding scale. This is based on the tonnage of output. As the price of steel advances, the earnings of the men advance; as the prices fall, their earnings decrease in proportion. While there is no limit to an advance of earnings on the scale, there is a point at which the decline stops. It is known as the minimum, and the figure heretofore has been \$25 per ton for 144 Bessemer billets. Improved machinery has enabled the Homestead workmen to largely increase their output, with a consequent increase of earnings, and the company asked, as a matter of justice, that the minimum be fixed at \$25 instead of \$22. This the association refused. Second, the company wished to have the date of expiration of the scale of wages changed from June 30 to December 31, so that estimates could be made for a full year beginning Jan. 1 of each year. This was refused, and so was the proposition to reduce the tonnage rates in those departments where improvements have enabled the workmen to increase the tonnage and therefore their wages. Where no improvements were made no reduction was asked. The company made these three propositions their ultimatum and declined to submit the case to arbitration. The men were equally stubborn in refusing any concession, and so the strike and lockout, for it is practically both, began.

Mr. Frick stated that only 325 out of 3500 men would be affected by the proposed reduction. This statement is not denied by Hugh O'Donnell, the leader of the strikers, who claims, however, that this was only to be the beginning of a general reduction among all the men.

From a table which has been printed, showing the wages under the old scale and the proposed new scale, it appears that the skilled workmen have been earning as high as \$6.37 to \$8.69 a day. In some cases much more, it being no unusual thing for leading men in the best positions to earn for \$85 to \$100 and more a week. It appears, still further, that under the proposed reduction the wages of the skilled men would range from \$4.75 to \$8 or \$9 a day. The wages of the common workmen range from \$1.86 a day upward. It is the men receiving the highest pay who opposed the reduction most strenuously.

The Story of an Eye-Witness.

J. C. Kendall, superintendent of schools at Homestead, was in Springfield, Mass., for a short time Tuesday afternoon. He was interviewed by a Republican reporter, to whom he said that none of the accounts of what took place on the day of the battle had been exaggerated. The excited mob of workmen were determined on the slaughter of every Pinkerton man on the two barges. The treatment of the men, as they marched through the street after their surrender was just as shameful as has been described. The hoodlums, demons and a lot of hysterical women were to blame for that. The workmen proper, the men who had borne the brunt of the fighting during the day, did everything in their power to preserve their prisoners from harm.

Mr. Kendall said the Pinkertons in the rink and their condition was "frightful." "The shirt front of one man was one great blotch of blood red; about every head was swathed in bandages of some sort, and so on, just as you have read it. While a sympathizer with the Homestead workmen, Mr. Kendall thinks the affairs have never reached such a stage that the men will have to yield in the end.

The Midsummer Skies.

The heavens during the latter part of the night are a splendid spectacle to astronomers just now. Last fall Venus and Jupiter made a splendid spectacle in the western sky just after sunset. Now Jupiter appears in the East soon after midnight and Venus is seen on duty as morning star. Still more striking is the appearance of Mars, the earth's next-door neighbor in going outward from the sun. It makes its appearance about 10 p. m., and through the rest of the night is a most brilliant object. It is a red planet, on account of its very red color. Mars is now nearer the earth than it has been since 1877, when Professor Hall discovered its moons. It will be in opposition on August 4. Astronomers are watching this planet closely in the hope that their observations may throw some light upon the so-called "canals" discovered by Schiaparelli, as well as upon its other phenomena. The amateur astronomer has an opportunity here for making observations and experiments, and it will profit even those who have little interest in astronomy to remain up late one night for the sake of paying their respects to a neighbor that is doing its best to make a call upon the earth.

Dead Sea Fruits.

A they lay multitudes when they are the product of neglect of ineptient disease. A "slight" cold, a case of indigestion, a pain in the stomach, each or any of these "minor ailments" destroy in many cases with "leisurely destruction" the life of the sufferer. Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Stomach Bitters and other ailments, if neglected, will destroy the life of the sufferer. A "slight" cold, a case of indigestion, a pain in the stomach, each or any of these "minor ailments" destroy in many cases with "leisurely destruction" the life of the sufferer. Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Stomach Bitters and other ailments, if neglected, will destroy the life of the sufferer. A "slight" cold, a case of indigestion, a pain in the stomach, each or any of these "minor ailments" destroy in many cases with "leisurely destruction" the life of the sufferer. Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Stomach Bitters and other ailments, if neglected, will destroy the life of the sufferer. 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